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mon people, and it was not until 1829 that the Methodist Church founded Randolph-Macon College at Ashland in Virginia" is misleading in several ways. The catalog of Randolph-Macon claims 1830 as the date of foundation, and it is neither the earliest nor the oldest Methodist college. Cokesbury College, near Baltimore, was the earliest, but like Asbury, founded in 1816, it was short-lived. McKendree College was established by the Methodists in 1827 and was opened in 1828.

The binding of the book is neat, the paper and type clear, the proof-reading well done. Only two lapses caught the present reviewer's eye, viz., "Rousseau's Emilie" for Emile (p. 77), and "Barrataria" for Barataria, on page 163 and following. Sixteen full-page illustrations enhance the attractiveness of the volume. These include portraits of the notables, costumes, prominent buildings, playbills, contemporary views of Charleston, New York, and other cities. An extensive, systematic, and well-selected bibliography shows that Dr. Hunt has utilized the valuable manuscript sources under his charge — newspapers, periodicals, travels, biography, history and fiction. About the only serious omission seems to be Longstreet's *Georgia Scenes*. The book has a fair index.

MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, JR.

Abraham Lincoln. By Rose Strunsky. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914. 331 p. \$2.25 net)

At the outset the author frankly states, that she has "not tried to find an unopened letter or an unpublished anecdote" of Mr. Lincoln, and that she bases whatever claim for recognition the book may possess on "the new historical perspective which it throws on the man and his times." Whether or not she has accomplished the ambitious task of presenting a "new historical perspective" must depend on the perspective held by each individual reader before he has examined the book, for about no other subject in American history are so many widely different perspectives held. At any rate the writer has emphasized certain phases of Mr. Lincoln's life hitherto very much neglected.

The work is well balanced, well written, and eminently fair in its treatment of disputed questions. It is in fact superior to much of the recent Lincolniana of a similar nature. Particularly worth while are the last few chapters in which Mr. Lincoln's relations to the Negro, to the Union, and to present-day politics are discussed.

The book curiously combines with these good qualities defects too serious to be overlooked. In studiously avoiding any attempt to "find an unopened letter or an unpublished anecdote" the writer has evidently failed even to become familiar with several of the already-known facts on her subject. It appears strange that she should state or imply that

John Hanks preceded the Lincolns to Macon County, *Indiana*; that Dennis Hanks was *not* the son-in-law of Mrs. Lincoln; that John D. Johnston and Abraham Lincoln were *half-brothers*; that Lincoln was *twenty-two* years of age in March, 1832; that the first Monday in August came in the *early fall*; that there was a Whig party in Illinois in 1832; that George Forquer was an *old* man in 1836; that the *Sangamon Journal* was published at *Springfield*; that Thomas C. *Brown* was a member of the state supreme court; that Springfield was considered to be a *southern* Illinois town; and that Lincoln held title to wild lands in *Indiana*. The above are typical errors of the first third of the book; and they are due in part to carelessness, in part to the writer's lack of knowledge of the early history of Illinois. Everyone of them might have been avoided. Even in the latter part of the book where the writer's knowledge of affairs appears to be extensive, errors of a similar nature occur. Here she says that Hannibal Hamlin was from *Massachusetts*; that the special session of Congress of 1861 necessitated a *special election* for Congress; that a "three fifths ratification" of the states was necessary to amend the Constitution; and that Lincoln retired from Congress in 1843.

In spite of its many errors of facts the book will prove to be interesting and instructive for anyone who desires a general knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's life, particularly to that large class which minimizes the importance of being exact.

C. M. T.

The Life of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, Nineteenth President of the United States. By Charles Richard Williams. In two volumes. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914. 540; 488 p. \$7.50 net)

There is a sophomoric touch in the writings of Rutherford B. Hayes, who began as a diarist at the age of twelve, and who kept up the habit of daily record through his whole life. He left a diary, heretofore generally unknown, which ranks with the great journals of Adams and Welles, and which is here exploited by a filial biographer. At the age of nineteen Hayes thought himself "possessed of a good share of common sense" (1:20). As a college senior he wrote: "My lofty aspirations I cannot conceal even from myself; my bosom heaves with the thought, they are part of myself, so wrought into my very soul that I cannot escape their power if I would" (1:22). At the end of his course in the Harvard Law School he recorded: "Let me but live out what is within, and I am vain enough to think that little of what is important would be found wanting" (1:45). And in 1893, "the last significant entries in